

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE REPEAL BILL.

It is explicitly stated at Washington that a substitute for the repeal bill is in course of preparation, the provisions of which, except as to details, are practically agreed upon by the anti-repeal and repeal Democrats. The substitute bill provides for the repeal of the Sherman act to take effect in January or July, 1893. It retires Government notes below the denomination of \$10, provides for the coining of \$54,000,000 of silver coinage, and makes the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver mandatory.

There is said to be a wide difference of opinion as to whether a clause relating to the purchase of bonds shall be incorporated in the bill, but the impression is that if the bond question is alluded to at all it will be simply to affirm the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds under the act of 1875.

The substitute will probably be introduced to-morrow and if its provisions be as favorable to silver as is now reported its passage will be a decisive victory for the gallant Senators who have made such a determined fight against unconditional repeal. As the clause suspending the purchase of silver bullion will not go into effect until 1893 another Congress will have opportunity to act upon the question. That will make free coinage the paramount issue in the elections next year and as the people are getting to understand its importance there will not be much doubt as to the result. The silver question will be settled by restoring the metal to the standard from which it was displaced by the infamous demonetization act of 1873.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

Formal action was taken by the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society yesterday upon the proposition to make an exhibit of Nevada products at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. It was unanimously agreed that the Society exert its influence in collecting and preparing articles for the exhibit, and two managers were appointed for that purpose with authority to act for the Board. The Board earnestly requests the Commissioners of the several counties to cooperate with it in the matter and take immediate action.

This is the first organized movement toward having the State represented at the San Francisco exposition, and it bids fair to be successful. The time is short, however, and prompt action is necessary. In thirty days, with limited means, an exhibit of the products of the State was collected and shipped to Chicago by Commissioner Yerington. That exhibit has attracted more than ordinary attention at the greatest exposition of which there is any record.

This should be an incentive to the people of Nevada to make greater effort to excel at the Midwinter Fair. Nevada can and ought to merit awards in San Francisco. Its cereals, vegetables and fruits, though not of such great variety as those of the Golden State, are not excelled in quality, and its mineral products cannot be equaled in variety or quality. All that is required to make a creditable display is means to cover the expense of collecting, shipping and exhibiting those products, and every county should make the necessary appropriation for that purpose, with the understanding that it will be refunded when the Legislature convenes.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

The Gazette Publishing Company, a corporation that expects a part of its support, at least, from the people of Nevada, says:

"The Gazette would remind the people of Nevada not to be led away by the sleuth-hounds on the silver question to the detriment of every other interest in the State."

The New York Recorder, published in the heart of American Goldbugdom, says of the silver "sleuth-hounds":

"If the magnitude of the calamity which the Silver Senators have prevented were as well understood and appreciated as it ought to be, the American people would celebrate the strangling of the Voorhees-Wilson measure in the Senate by the ringing of joy bells and the firing of jubilatory cannon from Maine to California and from the Canada line to the shores of the gulf. It is a great national deliverance."

An interesting article descriptive of America's wonderland, the Yellowstone Park, is printed in the JOURNAL this morning. It is from the pen of Mr. A. Coffin, father of Mr. Tremor Coffin of Carson, who has traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa, and is now on a tour through his native land. Mr. Coffin visited Reno some months ago and entertained and edified a party of friends with descriptions of what he had seen in the Old World. There the greatest wonders were the works of man, while the Yellowstone wonders are the work of nature.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Two Men Arrested for Bribery in the Curtis Case.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTO'S PLANS.

Many Bodies Were Burned Beyond Recognition

PEIXOTO'S PLANS.

His Campaign Will be More Vigorous.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, October 21.—Advises received from Rio Janeiro indicate that President Peixoto proposes to conduct the campaign against the insurgents with more vigor than heretofore. He has ordered the forces of Santos to be strengthened in preparation for an expected attack from Mello's men. Telegrams which emanate from President Peixoto are trustworthy. The much heralded report of the sinking of the steamer Urano and the capture of many prisoners by the Government forces is untrue. The steamer is now in the harbor of Rio discharging the provisions. Neither the Urano nor the Aduidaban was injured by the fire from the forts during the bombardment of the 14th, although Peixoto's reports stated that the ships had suffered severely. In fact there was no practical advantage to either side.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Jones Argues Against Repeal.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary reported favorably the House joint resolution for the disposition of certain property and money amounting to three hundred thousand dollars, now in the hands of the receiver of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, authorizing its application for charitable purposes of the church. After the adoption of an amendment specifying more particularly the uses to which it should be applied the joint resolution was passed. Senator Jones of Nevada requested his argument against the repeal bill. At 3:40 the Senate went into executive session on motion of Voorhees. Jones did not conclude his argument.

Arrested for Bribery.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—State Senator William J. Dunn and Frank McManus, the Third street saloonkeeper, were arrested last night for bribery. The charge was based on the fact that they demanded money from Mrs. Marie Curtis for bribing jurymen at the trial of her husband, M. B. Curtis, the actor, for the murder of Policeman Alexander Grant.

The statement of J. N. E. Wilson was the primary cause of the arrest. He charged that McManus and Dunn demanded \$8,000 from Curtis for bribing her husband's jury, and that in lieu of coin which was not forthcoming they demanded ten lots in Peralta Park, Berkeley, owned by the actor and his wife. The statement of Wilson caused an investigation to be set on foot. The result was that a startling state of affairs was unearthed. At the request of District Attorney Barnes yesterday Mr. Wilson made his charges in affidavit form, which formed the basis for policeman Allen's complaint and their arrest.

Burned Beyond Recognition.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., October 21.—G. Smith's death last evening will probably be the last to result from the horrible accident on the Grand Trunk road yesterday. This morning found all the injured doing well. Three or four of the injured have already gone home, and others will probably follow on Monday. A constant stream of inquiries is being received from anxious persons who had friends on board the ill-fated train, as to whether they are among the dead. It is one of the unfortunate features of the accident that these questions cannot be answered, because the bodies were burned beyond recognition.

Senator Allen is Confident.

DUBUQUE, Ia., October 21.—Senator Allison arrived home from Washington this evening. The Senator thinks that President Cleveland will consent to a compromise on the new lines now being discussed, if power is given the Administration to issue bonds to purchase gold to keep the reserve up to the proper minimum, and this provision is likely to be inserted in the compromise. He believes there will be a change in the Senate rules after the bill is acted upon, limiting debate and making it possible to have an immediate vote on any question.

Denounce Congressman Cannon.

FRESNO, October 20.—The Farmers' Alliance State Convention adjourned this afternoon after passing resolutions denouncing Congressman Marion Cannon for his vote on the repeal bill, the Southern Pacific for grabbing Oakland's water front, sympathizing with West Side settlers in their dispute with the Southern Pacific and the Government, and recommending the nationalization of the liquor traffic as the best means of minimizing its obnoxious evils.

COLONEL ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, the great agnostic in a recent interview said: "I am and always have been a bimetallist. I want a currency that will be good in every country of the world at any time, and however threatening the financial aspect, there will always be plenty of money. I am afraid that such a time is a long way off, however. I have never been in favor of the Sherman law, but I do not think it should be repealed until some better measure can be substituted."

WHAT CHEMISTRY DETERMINES."

The Writer Takes Exceptions to Prof. Foster's Theory.

Under this heading there appeared in the JOURNAL of the 19th an article advancing ideas, some of which, in the light of agricultural chemistry, are false and others only half true.

The article asserts that crops do not rob the soil of plant food, but on the contrary enrich the soil even where the crops are removed for years from the fields. Why then, it asks, do soils wear out and become unproductive? It also asserts that because "the worn-out soils are as full of plant food, or the materials found in plants by chemical analysis, as the virgin soils," it is proven that the plant gets its food not from the soil but the air. To better understand the subject, let us see what the plant is composed of.

All plants are made up of two parts, the volatile, or that which is expelled by burning, known as the ash. This latter contains, as chief ingredients, potassium, sodium, lime, magnesium, aluminum, iron, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, silica and chlorine, while the volatile matter consists of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen.

Of the ash ingredients of plants it has been found by careful experiments that potash, lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid and iron are absolutely essential to the life of the plant, each having its own special function in building up the plant and carrying it on to maturity. As such then the ash ingredients are clearly plant food.

Now where does the plant obtain them? The article in question states that the plant feeds from the air entirely. Do these mineral ingredients come from the air? Our atmosphere is made up of one-fifth oxygen and about four-fifths nitrogen with small quantities of carbonic acid gas, and remote trace of ammonia, nitric acid, etc. These ash ingredients come from the soil and the plant takes them therefrom, in small quantities to be sure, but they are nevertheless essential, for plants will not grow and mature without them. An average crop of oats (38 bushels per acre with one ton of straw) removes from each acre of soil 55 pounds of potash, 17 pounds of soda, 17 pounds of magnesia, 23 pounds of lime, 55 pounds of phosphoric acid, 11 pounds of sulphuric acid and 8 pounds of chlorine, and it would not grow without them. Their functions, generally speaking, being to aid in the assimilation of the carbonic acid (which with ammonia carbonate gas is absorbed from the air) and its transformation into starch, cellulose and lignin, the woody parts of plants. It is not sufficient that a soil contain an adequate amount of the several ash ingredients and of nitrogen, but it must be able to give these over to the plant in due quantity and proportion. In the laboratory we can easily compound an artificial soil that contains every element of plant food in abundance yet be perfectly sterile. A boulder may contain all the necessary ingredients yet a plant will not thrive on it.

These elements must be made available for the plants use, and this can come about only through disintegration and decomposition, caused by action of air and water.

This, then, is why a worn-out field may contain all the elements of plant food and yet not be productive; the elements are not available for plant food, and condition must be made favorable by further disintegration and decomposition. Thus we see that crops do take food from the soil, though some crops take more of some elements and other crops more of others. If one and the same crop be grown year after year on the same piece of land there is a tendency to reduce the proportion of the substance preferred by this crop, or which can be extracted from the soil by said crop. In ordinary language there would be the risk of "exhausting" the soil to such an extent that the crop in question could no longer be grown upon it; the necessary elements no longer being made available with sufficient rapidity to satisfy the demands of the crop.

Ranchers here in the valley say that their alfalfa crops are not what they used to be. Why? The answer is plain. The plant food which has been removed must be supplied to the soil by manures, certainly the elements necessary for alfalfa growth if good alfalfa crops are wanted.

Rotation of crops is nature's system of preventing "exhaustion" and is practiced largely by farmers of to-day. This will be spoken of in another article.

N. E. WILSON.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Your best remedy for

Erysipelas, Catarrh

Rheumatism, and

Sarcopenia.

Salt-Rheum, Sore Eyes

Abscesses, Tumors

Running Sores

Scurvy, Humors, Itch

Anemia, Indigestion

Pimplies, Blotches

And Carbuncles

Ringworm, Rashes

Impure Blood

Languidness, Dropsey

Liver Complaint

All cured by

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Cures others, will cure you

A GENTLE WOMAN

Wishes a toilet cream to prove that

Brilliant Transparency of the skin, which is the true beauty of the complexion.

She wishes it to have the true fragrance of the flowers and the gentle tonic action of the healing balsams, which render the skin soft, white and beautiful without injury to it.

She wishes the refreshing, soothing effect of the best and simplest ingredients blended into a perfect cream. She finds it in Cocona Cream and will have

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK
Delivered by Carrier.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1893.

"Almost as Palatable as Milk"

This is a fact with regard to Scott's Emulsion of Cold Liver Oil. The difference between the oil, in its plain state, is very apparent. In

Scott's Emulsion

you detect no fish-oil taste. As it is a help to digestion there is no after effect except good effect. Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion is the best promoter of flesh and strength known to science.

Printed by Scott & Bowen, N. Y. All drugs.

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.

ARRIVES	LEAVES	DEPARTS
9:20 p.m.	No. 1, Last-Mile Express	9:45 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	No. 3, Last-Mile Express	9:45 a.m.
9:40 p.m.	No. 1, Western Mail	9:40 p.m.
9:40 p.m.	No. 1, Western Mail	9:40 p.m.
8:05 p.m.	Virginia & Truckee	8:45 a.m.
8:05 p.m.	No. 2, San Fran. Express	8:45 p.m.
11:40 a.m.	No. 3, Local Passenger	11:45 p.m.
4:40 p.m.	Express and Freight	8:30 a.m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails at Reno.

MAIL	ARRIVES	CLOSES.
San Francisco and points	7:25 a.m., 8:45 a.m., 8:45 p.m., 9:45 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
California and Oregon	8:45 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
Oregon, Idaho, and all	8:45 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
Southern points	8:45 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
North	8:45 p.m.	8:45 a.m.

Buffalo, Mo., and Sheephead mail arrive at 10:30 A.M. and close every half-hour. 8:45 A.M.

A.T. & T. last train from Virginia and California arrives at 11:45 A.M.; mail for same close at 1 P.M.

Post Office Hours:

From 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. Sundays from 9 to 12 M.

BREVITIES.

Ben Fitch arrived in town yesterday.

L. D. Folson has returned from his trip up north.

C. T. Bender returned from the north on the N.C.O. yesterday.

The Midwinter Fair will open at San Francisco in twenty-two days.

Miss Elvira Grissom postmistress at Carson, was in Reno yesterday.

Miss Sallie Ali of Reno is visiting Miss Mamie Donnell at Wadsworth.

Marshall MacMahon is to have a national funeral from the Invalides, Paris to-day.

Mrs. B. C. Shearer returned yesterday from a visit to the World's Fair and relatives in Ohio.

Colonel Hardin passed through yesterday on his way to his ranch in Humboldt county.

John H. Barton, a resident of Mason Valley for fourteen years, died last Thursday at Greenfield.

George M. Smith has assumed control of the Genoa *Courier*. Mr. Smith was editor of that paper several years ago.

Mrs. Strong, a sister of the wife of Professor Miller, has arrived from the East to assume the position of Home Mother at Whitaker Hall.

Superintendent J. H. Whited departed from Wadsworth Friday morning for the World's Fair. He will be absent about three weeks.

The Mason Valley *Woolies* says last week 315 head of cattle were driven to the creamery ranch. They are owned by Francis G. Newlands and are the first feeders to arrive.

J. M. Richards has been appointed Postmaster at Stillwater, Churchill county. He has returned from the World's Fair and is preparing to assume the duties of his office.

A young boy-constrictor was found in a bunch of bananas that reached Chicago last week. In the effort to capture it the snake coiled itself about its box lid and crushed them to splinters.

Governor Coleord will have a good case in a suit for damages against the *Gazette Publishing Company* for reporting him as saying he "advised the necessity" in his remarks at the meeting of the Agricultural Society yesterday.

R. A. Heazlett, who came to this coast in 1849 and prospected in the mountains of Humboldt county in this State a quarter of a century ago, died at the Nevada Hotel, Battle Mountain, last Wednesday. He was native of Pennsylvania, and 68 years of age.

Frank Peterson has opened a new saloon next door to the Western Union Telegraph office and will be pleased to see his old friends and make new ones. Mr. Peterson is an old S.P. engineer and for years was on the Humboldt division. He has during the summer presided at the bar at the French Hotel and thoroughly understands the business.

WONDERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

Impressions of a Veteran Traveler.
The readers of the JOURNAL who remember the letters in it, last year, from a gentleman, over 70 years of age, who was traveling in Europe, will, no doubt, be interested in the following from his pen:

ROUTE TO THE PARK— FIREHOLE BASIN.

"If you ever go to the National Park, don't go from any point on the Utah Northern railroad, Beaver Canyon or other places, for there is too much staging, the accommodations are poor and the charges out of all reason. Go to Livingston and come in by Cinema; in two hours you are in the Park seeing the wonders. We entered the Park from the west, going direct into Firehole Basin, where the national troops have their headquarters. The wonderland is suddenly before us; as we descend the mountain the whole scene of Firehole lies below. Several hundred columns of steam and smoke are seen rising up from among the rocks, trees and hills, while in the naked valley are many jets of steam curling about as if agitated by a violent, variable wind. In the foreground is Madison river, a fine, rapid stream, which sends up a light, fleecy mist, its entire course through the valley. A few miles to the southeast is a hill covered with smoke that seems to come from a vast field of fire, so rapid its ascent and whirling evolutions, while southward, ascending to the clouds is a large column of steam, rising from Hell's Half-acre. As we descend and ford the river, we are prepared for the startling and terrible. Soon we begin to pass jets of steam, boiling pools, extinct geysers, broad beds of glistening white deposit and are sensible of an increased heat in the air. We reached the hotel tired, hungry and sore after our long, hard ride, and want rest and

on earth where there is so much of the horrible and sublime beautiful so strangely mingled together.

WONDERS EVERYWHERE.

We recross the river with a feeling that we have seen the greatest of the wonders, that all else will be tame and uninteresting; but no, before we go a mile on our road to the "Upper Geyser Basin" we see new features at every turn in the road. Sometimes we come alongside a pool of boiling water clear as crystal with scarcely any steam. Near by is a jarring, screaming, yet colorless escape of fissure sulphurous vapor that is suffocating and poisonous.

A few rods farther on we pass a dark chasm, apparently an extinct crater, and peer cautiously into it; but on our return it is a raging, rushing geyser, full of boiling water thrown violently in all directions. We cross the river on a bridge, near which a roaring geyser is throwing a column ninety feet high, just in the edge of the water. On our return the river flows gently along as though no fire raged below to distract its quietude.

SIGHTS NOT IN THE GUIDE BOOK.

There is not a space of one hundred yards between Fire Hole and Upper Basin where activity is not visible, but where we come in sight of the Upper Basin the whole already wonderful scene presents another change. Before us, a mile away, "Old Faithful" is roaring in grand style, throwing a column of water six feet in diameter about one hundred feet high. While we look and wonder it suddenly ceases, and is almost silent, but in fifty-five to seventy minutes it erupts again in like manner, and so goes on forever.

Standing on the hill it has made by sediment, several hundred more geysers can be counted in the range of vision, many evidently larger than "Old Faithful" by the sound and steam they give forth, but more irregular.

Looking through the smoke and steam across the river there seems to be a place white with steam, but not one of fifty tourists can tell what is there, or cares to see. Old Faithful is what they came to see. Crossing over with L. W. on a narrow foot bridge we find ourselves in an area of nearly forty acres, that seems to be in constant vibration, and at times completely enveloped in smoke and steam. In two hours we explore its wonders. There are twenty or more geysers in active eruption, throwing scalding water fifteen to forty feet high at periods of twenty to fifty minutes. There are many jets that are continuous in their emission of vapor, others are intermittent, but more rasping and violent. Many of the geysers have large, jar-shaped craters standing up three to six feet, so symmetrical in form that they seem fashioned by hand. In the northeast corner is a succession of clear, sparkling pools with a surface smooth as a mirror, yet scalding hot.

Over a low ridge, three years ago, there was an explosion that shook the whole neighborhood; it opened a new geyser about ten feet in diameter, throwing great boulders and masses of rock a hundred feet, prostrating and uprooting the trees. It has been active ever since; erupts with great noise and violence every seven minutes.

From the higher hills we see large columns of steam shooting up, at Firehole and Upper Basin, but there is this difference, there are many colors to the smoke and steam, and the sulphurous fumes and great heat will make any one feel sick in a few hours. The ground in many places is too hot to stand upon longer than a few minutes, though not near any open vent.

Much of the valley of Norris Basin is still white and bare, covered many feet with lime and sand deposits; in some places the pine trees are slowly taking root around and on the older craters, and in time will hide the terrible scene with a beautiful forest.

YELLOWSTONE CANYON.

Returning towards Firehole Basin we turn aside from the popular road and find much that is startling and new. On a hill at least fifty feet high, formed by the deposit of ages, is a hot water geyser six feet in diameter, little inferior to Old Faithful; farther on in the side of a hill that has filled six acres of valley several feet deep with lime and sand. Still further, at the foot of the mountain, is the most beautiful place in all the Park, a little sunset lake with walls encrusted with deposits that reflect back the sunlight in every color of the rainbow, and throw a constant luminous light into the air as though phosphorescent. Like some other pools it is quiescent, though very hot. Near by are at least a dozen others, more or less active. In like manner, all over this region, off among the mountains and the great forests are groups of geysers known to none but the old trappers, and possibly many not known to any white man living.

There may be phenomena as wonder-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

river runs by a succession of rapids and two falls, the lower being near three hundred feet, into a fearful chasm, thence winding in a zigzag erratic course for many miles.

The falls, the great rapids are a wonder themselves, but they fade into nothing when we stand on Observation Point, a dizzy crag that projects from the west wall far out into the dreadful abyss, and find ourselves surrounded by a thousand rainbow colors reflected from adjacent cliffs, overhanging rocks, yawning gulfs and broad streams of many hues sand disintegrating and descending into the river, all sending constantly changing light as the varying clouds float above us and the morning sun changes to noonday and then to evening tide, filling the vast gorge with a glow of radiant ambient glory which no words can describe. A man with the least bit of the ideal and imaginative, with any love of the sublime, stands dumb with astonishment when this scene of bewildering beauty first bursts on his sight.

GRAND SCENERY—NORRIS BASIN.

From Firehole to Norris Basin is thirty-two miles through splendid pine forests, over fine pine roads made by the government, passing through canons, mountain gorges and waterfalls, upland meadows and peaks eight to nine thousand feet above sea level, amid pure mountain air. Notwithstanding all we have seen before reaching Norris Basin, when we reach that terrible spot we have to re-adjust all our previous impressions, for here is a new departure in all that relates to a land of fire.

Ages ago this whole region was a lake of fire and flame; in time it crusted over except about six to ten acres that now constitutes "Colter's Hell" as given by Washington Irving in Astoria in 1835. Through the crust, large fire holes were kept open by escaping steam and frequent eruptions. These, in time, built up great cones four or five hundred feet high, then slowly became extinct, and now make up the destructive character of the valley, though there are hundreds of fire holes still active, throwing out hot water, hot mud, steam and vapor. Colter's Hell is now crusted over, but there is not a space five rods square but has a space jet of some kind the crust is so thin that a man could not walk over it, large stones thrown on it frequently disappear, while all the vile fumes imagined to come from below seem to find vent here. The whole area is one boiling, roaring, throbbing mass of quivering, oscillating incrustation, while all around the hills, are active geysers similar to those we have seen, with some wholly different.

At one place there is a jet of water thrown twenty feet high every minute, as regular as a clock, with a noise heard a mile away. On the side of a hill is a steam crater, Old Grumbler, which throws a jet of steam many feet in diameter, a hundred feet high, with a noise similar to the space valve of a locomotive, but fifty times louder and more rasping. The steam is full of water and lime in suspension, rainbows always encircle it in a thousand varying forms, and the rocks, trees and ground from fifty to eighty feet around are covered with flour of lime as white as snow, which can be gathered up and pressed into balls. At another point a boiling pool, twenty feet in diameter stands level full all the time, while forty feet away are two mud geysers throwing lime mortar about the consistency of plasterer's skim coat, and seemingly as white and pure.

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PALACE DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE.

FALL OPENING

Novelty Dress Goods, Jackets, Capes, Etc.

Our respectability as fashion caterers, and the knowledge that we are looked to for all that's new, fashionable and correct by the ladies of this vicinity, at the beginning of each season, is one which we keenly appreciate. The honor of introducing to this territory the new thought of the civilized world, as the seasons roll around, impels us to greater, broader and more comprehensive ideas, and an excusable pride in excelling even ourselves. For weeks the fashion chrysalis has been steadily developing at THE PALACE, and

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, it burst forth in a glorious constellation of bright and beautiful things, showering and deluging each department, filling shelves and counters with strangers anxious for an introduction into America's good graces, and will continue through the season.

The Palace Dry Goods House

Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

"Fine and Reliable Goods Sold Cheap."

HAVING succeeded to the business of J. C. HAGEMAN, or: Virginia St., Reno, Nevada, I respectfully ask a share of the trade.

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FANCY and STAPLE GROCERIES

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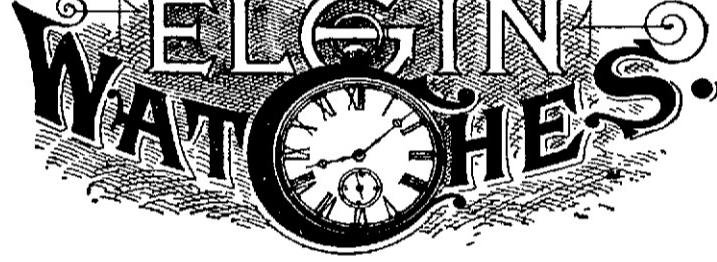
Any Sacramento Or San Francisco Price List Duplicated,

With Freight Added, for Cash, or on 30 Days Approved Acceptance.

Country Produce at Market Price, Taken in Exchange for Goods.

W. P. McLAUGHLIN.

A GOOD TIME NOW to make your purchases. A well-filled larder gives contentment to the possessor.



"August Flower"

HE WANTED: A GOOD LIE.

A Golden Opportunity to Let Loose a Vivid Imagination.

I was sitting on a salt barrel on the shady side of the depot while waiting for the train on the other road when a farmer drove up in his wagon. He went around and talked with the station agent for a few minutes and then returned to ask:

"Stranger, do you want to make \$20.00 as easy as rolling off a log?"

"do."

"Air you a religious man?"

"Not exactly."

"Any scruples ag'in lyin'?"

"That's according to circumstances. State your case."

"The case is just this: I own 100 acres of land right around here. As it stands its worth about \$8 an acre. Split her up into city lots and each one will bring \$50. You can figure on \$1,000 an acre."

"But this is no site for a city!" I protested.

"That's what the lyin' will come in. I should calkerlate on your makin' the site."

"There's no fuel, no water, no agriculture."

"Got to lie about 'em!"

"You've got to have natural advantages to make a city."

"More lyin'."

"You've simply got a railroad junction, one house and 100 acres of mighty poor land to start on." I said as I looked around on the lonesome prospect.

"That's what the lyin' will come in!" he answered. "I've known 20 towns out here to start on a heap less. Is it a bargain or not? Do you the lyin' and the advertising, and I do the sellin', and in a year we'll clear up a carload of money. Best chance in the world for a risin' young man. Knocks a silver mine all hollow."

"I—I'm afraid I couldn't accept your liberal proposition."

"All right. No harm done, I'm lookin' for a liar. He's got to be a good one. As you seemed to be out of a job and dead broke I thought I'd tackle you. All the same, however, I'll hit the right man inside of a week, and he'll make his fortune here. Best of schools, plenty of churches, six railroads, rich country, future Chicago, 10 factories, cultivated society, purest of water, public parks, come with a rush, sold again. If you happen to meet a har, send him down!" —Springfield Union.

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Making Up the Face.

Actors have always painted the face to render it more expressive, or rather to give it some sort of expression when seen at a distance which it would otherwise lack if, as in ancient Greece, masks were not employed for that purpose. China furnishes probably the best example of the antiquity of the custom. The use of the mask in Greek theaters, which were vast and had not the modern resource of acclomatic glasses, was unusable or even necessary. The Roman theaters were smaller, and the desired facial expression was obtained by the application of color. In Shakespeare's time, when female parts were played by men, painting of the face was absolutely essential to the required illusion. Similar reasoning is used on the modern stage when painting the face is considered necessary for the simulation of youth or age, or to make the features more expressive at a distance.

The practice is in many cases excusable or even indispensable, for if the actor or actress has not a good stage face, but one of those round, unexpressive countenances in which eyes, nose and mouth are at the distance of 20 feet inexpressibly blended, it is certainly impossible to obtain some measure of facial expression by artificial means. It is another question whether the contemporary woman should ever apply any substance to her face to make her appear younger, more beautiful or in any sense what she is not.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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The British crown plate includes a peacock of precious stones, valued at £35,000, which came from India; a tiger's head with a solid ingot of gold for a tongue and crystal teeth, and a magnificent gold shield, valued at nearly £10,000, which was made from snuffboxes by order of George IV.—London Tit-Bits.

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An extraordinary incident is reported from Trellaw, South Wales. A truck of cattle, sheep and pigs was being discharged at the station when it was discovered that the pigs had devoured three sheep, the skins and bones only remaining. The pigs' mouths were covered with blood.—Melbourne Letter.

THE BRITISH CROWN PLATE.

The British crown plate includes a peacock of precious stones, valued at £35,000, which came from India; a tiger's head with a solid ingot of gold for a tongue and crystal teeth, and a magnificent gold shield, valued at nearly £10,000, which was made from snuffboxes by order of George IV.—London Tit-Bits.

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